The China Mail and Herald

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVI., No. 784. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1865. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WEBB, in our firm, ceased on the 30th June, 1864.

DENT & Co.
15oc 620 Shanghai, 14th July, 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JULIUS KAHN in our firm, ceased on the 30th April last.

REISS & Co.
15au 622 Shanghai, 12th July, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES WHEATLEY is authorised to sign our firm at Yokohama, per procuration.

REISS & Co.
15au 623 Shanghai, 12th July, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. CHARLES COLNETT and Mr. HENRY RICHES HEARN, were admitted partners in our Firm, on the 1st of June.

WALLER & Co.
16se 624 Shanghai, July 15th, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. CHARLES MELVILLE DONALDSON ceases this day to sign our Firm per procuration.

WM. DATO & Co.
5au 616 Shanghai, July 6th, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ANDERSON is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
5au 617 Shanghai, July 5th, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector, and General Commission Merchant* at this port, under the style and Firm of GUNDRY & Co. Offices at *Laou Felecha*, Foochow Road.

ALFRED A. GUNDRY.
tf 605 Shanghai, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. CRAVEN WILSON in our Firm, both in Hankow and Chinkiang, terminated on the 15th instant.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
Shanghai, June 17th, 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. CRAVEN WILSON & Co., at Chinkiang, will for the future be carried on under the style and Firm of

CHARLES HUDSON & Co.
tf 608 Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

NOTICE.—Our Business in London hitherto conducted under the style of J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, and that in Hankow under the style of R. C. D. MOFFAT, will henceforth at both places be carried on under our own firm.

We have also opened a Branch of our firm at Yokohama.

Mr ROBERT CARRICK DONALDSON MOFFAT and Mr. FRANZ BORNTRAEGER, have this day been admitted Partners in our firm.

TRAUTMANN & Co.
2de 603 Shanghai, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as a *Public Silk Inspector* at this Port.

J. T. BRAND.
Temporary Office at the Silk Godown of Messrs. Fletcher & Co.

Hong name—*E-Yuen* 義源
tf 601 Shanghai, 20th May, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. A. KNOOP is from this day authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

KNOOP & Co.
8oc-65 517 Shanghai, Oct. 8th, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

ON the first of May 1864, Mr. JOHN BROADHURST TOOTAL was admitted a partner in the business of the undersigned in China.

NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.
LATIMER LITTLE & Co., Kiukiang.
tf 467 Shanghai, 6th June, 1864.

NOTICE.—I have established myself at this Port as *Merchant and Agent* under the style or firm of FRED. SANDER.

F. SANDER.
26au 629 Hongkong, 1st July, 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER in our Firm, ceased on the 30th April, 1865. The partnership now consists of—RICHARD JAMES GILMAN, CHARLES AUGUSTUS WILD, HENRY BEVERLEY LEMANN, WILLIAM LEMANN, EDMUND HENRY LAVERS.

GILMAN & Co.
5au 546 China, 1st May, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY SMITH, has this day been admitted a partner in our firm, which now consists of Mr. JAMIESON ELLES, Mr. EDMUND PYE, and Mr. HENRY SMITH.

ELLES & Co.
15oc 621 Amoy, 1st July, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned has this day established himself at Ningpo as *Commission Merchant*, under the style of ERNEST MAJOR & Co.

ERNEST MAJOR.
16se 606 Ningpo, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MORRIS has this day been admitted as partner in our firm.

JACKSON & Co.
tf 332 Ningpo, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from his date be carried on under the style of KINNEAR & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *General Commission Merchant* at this Port.

J. M. RINGER.
tf 672 Hankow, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—On the 1st instant, Mr. HUGH MORRISON was admitted a Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style and firm of GAVIN & MORRISON.

JOHN GAVIN.
tf 542 Hankow, 17th April, 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSEPH HENRY MCCLURE is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

PLATT & Co.
12au 578 Tientsin, 1st Jan., 1865.

JOHN POOK,
COMMISSION AGENT,
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
London, E.C.
tf

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices; *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

CITY OF GLASGOW

Fire Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

Subscribers Capital £600,000

Accumulated Funds at 20th January, 1864, (£460,000.)

Annual Revenue at that date £103,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Japan and China, are prepared to accept risks, on terms, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

JARVIE THORBURN & Co.
5no-65 529 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-65 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1862.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Teechunlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON.

CAPITAL,... ..2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-66 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

Trustees & Directors.

DECIMUS BURTON, Esq
TRAVERS BUXTON, Esq
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq.
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Jun., Esq
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENS, Esq
JOHN TIMOTHY ONLEY, Esq
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY HEYMAN TOULMIN, Esq
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLIGOSS & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

THE

North-China Insurance Company.

(ESTABLISHED 1ST JANUARY, 1863.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 1,250,000, IN 250 SHARES OF TAELS 5,000 EACH.

Paid up Capital, Taels 1,000 per Share.

DIRECTORS.

L. G. DUNLOP, Esq., (Messrs. Birley Worthington & Co.,) Chairman.
E. H. LAVERS, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
SOL. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
H. HOWE WIGGINS, Esq., (Manager Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.)
DAVID REID, Esq., (Messrs. Reid & Co.)

THE Company being about to be reorganized for a further term of three years, from 1st January, 1866, applications for Shares will be received by the undersigned until 31st October current.

A certain number of shares have been allotted to London, but further applications from there will be received until 30th November.

Applications for Shares, from persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by Power of Attorney to their Agents, to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf, and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

By order of the Directors,

J. S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1865.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Directors of the
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to, and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 1,000 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
tf 3788 Your obedient Servant

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Capital £550,000.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the above Society, is prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £7,500, against loss or damage by Fire,

1.—On Buildings and Goods stored therein.
2.—On Vessels lying in port and Goods on board.

F. R. GAMWELL.
23de 611 Shanghai, 24th June, 1865.

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MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church, Shanghai.—Divine Service is held in the above Church Every Sunday by the Rev. Moritz Kaufman, the Chaplain.

At half-past 10 o'Clock in the Morning.
" 2 " " Afternoon.
Seamen are earnestly invited to attend.

LATEST DATES.

England,	June 28	Hankow,	July 29
Hongkong,	July 27	Nagasaki,	July 29
Tientsin,	July 27	Kanagawa,	July 28

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong,...... April 24 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,....... April 22 } June 16th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS

For the week ending August 5th, 1865.

	Malwa New.—Tls.	Malwa Old.—Tls.	Patna New.—Tls.	Patna Old.—Tls.
July 29,—	530 a 535	....	332 a 335	None....
31,—	535 a 540	....	329 a 332	....
August				Benares
1,—	545 a 550	....	335 a 338	325 a 328
2,—	545 a 555	....	331 a 335	320 a 320
3,—	545 a 550	....	332 a 335	325......
4,—	545 a 550	....	331 a 338	325......

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—August 4th, *Kiangse*, (Am. str.) Grey, from Ningpo; 4th, *Canton*, (Fr. bqu.), Dupuy, from Hongkong; 4, *Nipon*, (Ham. bqu.), from Sydney; 4, *Racer*, (Br. ship), Pattis, from Swatow; 4th, *Water Lily*, (Br sch.), Pounsberry, from Hongkong; 4th. *Emma*, (Bre. bqu.) Haeston, from Amoy.

Departures.—August 4th, *Nanzing*, (Br. str.), Tullock, for Tientsin and Chefoo; 4th, *Yeddo*, (Br. str.), Laity, for Chefoo and Tientsin, 4th, *Kiangse*, (Am. str.), Gray, for Ningpo; 4th, *Dorothea*, (Ham. bqu.), Meyer, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per Str. *Nanzing*, from Tientsin Mr. Blüzgow, Mr. Köhgin, Mr. Waller, and Mr Dory. Per M. I. S. *Labourdonnais*, from Hongkong, Miss Maria Stuart, Messrs. Caste, Frigerio. Andreis, Mazzochi, Dazinie, Bertrand, Mandin Vas Chalde, Oray, Pini Fondra, Nicolas, Pugas, Achard, Gay, Grazzioli and servant, Challos Mazairie, Girollet, Bernard, C. H. McCadaw le Baron de Rehfues and servant, X. Roque, U. Pila. Per S.S. *Cadiz* from Yokohama, Mrs. Winchester, Miss Evans, Messrs. Schurmann. Leighton, C. A. Winchester, P. A. Van, E. S. Clarke, R.N., D. A. C. G. Robinson.

Departed.—Per S. S. *Pekin* for Yokohama, Mrs. Smith and 2 children, Messrs. McKechnie, Severs, G. W. Smith, Grigor, G. B. Biava, C. Forbes, F. O. Williams, Wheeler and Capt. Hartman, D. A. Q. M. G. Per S. S. *Ganges* for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Dalziel and Mr. R. Danjushaw. Per Str. *Singapore*, Commander Browne, for Hongkong, Mr. D. Cooper and Misses Cooper, Messrs. Eschentz, W. Gerrard, J. Hill, R.N., J. Lavender, M. Su-huam, B. K Iranco, E. Lecat, G. W. Coutts, W. Lent, J. A. Maitland, J. B. Sharp, and S. Blackmore, R.N. Per Str. *Nanzing*, for Tientsin, Baron de Rehfues, Mr. Arendt, Mr Heimly, Mr. Robinson, D.A.C.G., E. C. Tainton, E. Woodruff, and M. Caste.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Monday, the 21st instant.

The London Mail of the 26th June, due in Hongkong on the 9th August, and here on the 14th.—It arrived last year on the 10th August, per *Dumbarton*.

The French Mail of June 19th, due in Hongkong on the 28th July, and here on the 5th of August. It arrived last year on the 2nd of August per M. I. Str. *Hydaspe*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*; Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 6h. 35m. P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1865.

The arbitrary manner in which rewards are granted and punishments inflicted by the Chinese government, is of itself sufficient to account for the lukewarm attachment which each native official feels towards the system under which he lives. It is hardly too much to say that the loyalty of the mandarins may be accurately measured by the disadvantages which might arise to them from a revolt. So long as the established state of things provides each high officer with the opportunity of making a colossal fortune in a few years, and throws unnumbered chances of gain in the way of his no less rapacious subordinates, a certain outward form of loyalty will no doubt be preserved. But so soon as this balance of advantage appears to incline to the side of rebellion, so soon as an eligible opportunity of personal aggrandisement presents itself, all the bonds which unite the individual to the state snap of themselves, and the trusted councillor, the successful general, or the almost Imperial viceroy casts away the chains which, however highly gilded, are yet painfully galling. The last few years have witnessed an illustration of these assertions in the pretensions set up by the Governor of Yunan, and the years now opening before us may afford another and more pointed example in the conduct of the two men who may be taken as the types of the Chinese officialdom of the present day—Tsêng Kuo-fan and Li Hung-chang. The honours which have been heaped on these men must be dear to them, the opportunities held out by their position of gratifying that rapacity which seems inseparable from a Chinese official are not to be slighted, and it is therefore to be anticipated that they, in common with all other mandarins in corresponding positions, would deeply resent the withdrawal of those titles and dignities which have been conferred by the throne in a burst of temporary enthusiasm. But while it seems perfectly safe to degrade such an one as Kwan Wên, who represents no party in the state, and possesses no resources upon which to fall back in case of his incurring the displeasure of his sovereign, the case would be far different were either Tsêng or Li cast down from the high position held by both. Tsêng, as the acknowledged head of the conservative party, enjoys unbounded influence, while Li, as possessing a formidable army and being acquainted with the best means of securing the aid of foreigners, is, physically, as formidable as Tsêng Kuo-fan is morally. Assuming the indifference of both of these men to the government to which they profess alliance, the questions arise, whether under any circumstances the authorities at Peking would be weak enough to array themselves against them, and secondly, whether the exercise of arbitrary power on the part of the central government would not in all probability be the signal for a carefully organised revolt. There can be no doubt that were Nanking made the capital of a Southern Empire formed in accordance with the requirements of the times and not based on the obsolete principles which support the China of the present day, foreign nations, already penetrated with the idea that the Empire is too cumbrous, would offer no active resistance to a reactionary movement. If, indeed, the struggle were fought out without external aid on either side the result would be beyond question. The worn out government of Peking could offer little resistance to the vigorous action which would be taken. Its best generals, such as they are, would cluster round the standard raised by either Tsêng Kuo-fan or Li Hung-chang, knowing that with them would lie every chance of success.

Nor are these ideas far-fetched. Few, the Chinese themselves least of all, possess any confidence in the loyalty of the mandarins. Powerlessness keeps the majority of them in their proper places, and gives a kind of guarantee for their fidelity. But when accident or any other cause has thrown a power almost co-extensive with that of the Imperial government into the hands of one or two individuals, it is then time to look anxiously for results. The force which could be brought into the field by Li Hung-chang would, by its superiority in discipline, decide the day against any of the raw levies which the Government could bring together, while the name of Tsêng Kuo-fan would be sufficient to preserve the promoters of a new revolution from any serious opposition. Year by year the tenure by which the present ruling family hold the reins of power becomes weaker and weaker. Indeed for the past twenty years the gradual introduction of European ideas has been gradually undermining the ancient systems, but the provincial army called into being by the rebellion in the province of Kiangsu, will yet, we imagine, play the most important part in the future of China.

Summary of the Week.

Since our last issue no events of importance have occurred in Shanghai, and from the out-ports we are not in receipt of any advices of interest. The weather has become dry and pleasant within the last few days, and summer may now be said to have really set in. We publish in another column the minutes of a meeting of the Shanghai Cricket Club, held on the 1st instant. Great difficulty has hitherto been experienced by the Committee in collecting subscriptions, and the finances of the Club are consequently in anything but a flourishing condition. We are informed that Burgevine was drowned accidentally on his passage by boat from Foochow to Soochow, under the charge of a Chinese escort. From a recent *Peking Gazette* we learn that Tsêng Kuo-fan has been invested with the absolute control of all military affairs in the provinces of Chili, Shantung and Honan. The mandarins have been directed to render implicit obedience to his mandates.

A Hankow correspondent informs us that the river has risen to a level with the bund opposite the Custom House at that port. It is said that Chi-chi hsien and Chên hsien, two towns in the Sze-chuen province, have been entirely washed away by the recent floods.

The M. I. steamer *Labourdonnais* arrived in the river on the 31st ultimo, bringing telegrams from London to June 28th.

THE KAN-WANG'S SKETCH OF THE REBELLION.

(Continued.)

The wealthy and others in the provinces of Kuangtung and Kuangsi respected the Tienwang exceedingly and gave heed diligently to his sacred instructions; inwardly delighted to meet with a true son of heaven. At Lung-mu temple the Tienwang destroyed some idols and sung the following to himself at the same time:—

Such are by no means gods,
But trifling pretenders to truth.
The son of heaven has come.

To awake mankind to their senses, and during a dream that he had, he recited the following:—

Now that five hundred years have passed
The true sun moves in sight;
And how should these poor glowworms dare
To rival it in light?
On its suspense in heaven's arch
All vapours disappear,
And as it shines demons and imps
Are hidden out of fear.
The North and South, the East and West,
To it their hostage pay,
And hosts of the barbarian tribes
Are yielding to its sway.
The stars by its great splendour in
Obscurity are buried;
And solely its pure brilliant rays
Illuminate the world.

It was said that at the temple of K'anwang the god was in the habit of manifesting himself day and night, and that the temple warden was afraid to enter the temple for the purpose of offering up incense. Anyone who dared to question the power of the god was sure to be visited with great affliction, and prayer had to be offered up to avert calamity. A lad was employed by the god to run after the magistrate's chair, and release the magistrate only upon promise of a dragon robe. The Tienwang as soon as he had learnt of this proceeded, in company with the Nanwang, Fêng-yun-san, to Siangchow, and when they reached the temple they discovered that what they had heard about the terror of the idol was correct. The Tienwang, however, knocked the idol down and tore its clothes, reciting the following lines as an accompaniment:—

I rebuke the demon Kan with my pencil's quick decree;
He deserves annihilation and shall no more spared be.
Mother slayer, law transgressor, wilt thou also thus deceive?
As thou didst with many people, make them in thy power believe.
Cursed to hell, lightning strike thee; burn and vanish into smoke;
With thy horrid stinking body, dost thou want a dragon cloak?

To the opium-smokers the Tienwang gave vent to his eloquence in the following stanza:—

The opium pipe is like a gun, wherewith you wound yourself,
How many heroes are stretched dying upon their pillows!

He frequently, in his discourses, enlarged upon the creation of the world and the things that are therein, and he tried to induce men to recognize the great care that God exercised over them. "For" said the Tienwang, "mankind without the light of the sun, moon and stars, and without the fire of the five elements, though he may have the support of a great mountain, is nevertheless without light in his eyes. Heaven it is that furnishes the light, man himself cannot produce it. The breath of the nostril cannot for a moment be prevented from coming into contact with the circumambient air, and death would assuredly ensue if the breath were to be stopped for a single moment. The food that is daily consumed, the gift of sound imparted to man and the soul with which he is endowed all proceed from God, and he it is whom we cannot dispense with for a single second. How is it that man will not become himself alive to this reality, how is it that he will deceive heaven and not acknowledge the source of all his existence; but on the contrary take unto himself the credit for everything? How is it possible that man should consent to be deluded by gods and demons to such an extent as this? Even the sages of old, although possessed of merit and virtue, not only regarded Shangti in a proper light, but sought to imitate his example. How then is it that mankind should pretend to be disciples of Yao, of Shun, of Confucius and of Mencius, and yet not take a lesson in virtue from them?" The Tienwang was constantly discoursing upon such topics as Theology, Physical Science and Anthropology; his object being to arouse men from their lethargy. The people seeing that he was able to expel demons and drive away evil spirits, exclaimed that he was the most extraordinary man upon earth, and as soon as this rumour spread abroad many followers came to him. He had, moreover, the power of causing the dumb to speak, and when people who were afflicted with leprosy and itch, were cured by reason of the faith that they had in him, a still greater number were induced to be enrolled amongst his followers.

In the years 1843, 1844, 1848 and 1849 he visited Kuangsi in company with the Nan-wang, and everywhere found himself supported. In the year 1850 it happened that a certain rich Hakka named Wên was guilty of persecuting some of the natives of the place, and the magistrate of Kuei-sien allowed the people to redress themselves; the bands of robbers under Chang-chia-siang,* Ta-li-yu and others were just then committing their depredations; but the worshippers would not allow them to give assistance. They kept strictly to themselves and any who were disobedient were expelled at once. One body of the robbers was dispersed by the Imperialists, and the other surrendered to us; but fearing that the Tienwang would not give his sanction, they were strict in their observance of our rules and dared in no way refuse obedience.

The Tienwang now took the trouble to marshal the people of Popai, Kuei-sien and the surrounding places into battalions, and appoint military commanders such as generals of division, colonels and other officers over them. He likewise separated males from females and did not even allow husbands to have converse with their wives; the result was that victory attended the worshippers in all their operations. The Tung, Nan, Si, Pei and Yi wangs had the supreme direction of military affairs and to them was entrusted the programme of military operations. Li-k'ai-fang, Li-k'ai-ming, Lin-fung-siang, Lo-ta-kang, Ch'ên-ch'êng-yung and Ch'in-jih-kuang were appointed to divisional commands, and thus at this time everything was very propitious, and presaged future success.

Unto the Tung-wang was given the power of reading the past or relating retrospective events, and of prophecying regarding future events. He was moreover able to redeem man from sickness. It happened at one time that he became deaf and dumb for a period of two months. Every one had given him up thinking his case was hopeless, but to the surprise of all he suddenly recovered one day, a sufficient verification of the power to redeem from sickness ascribed to him.

The Hsiwang, under divine inspiration, had the power of victory given to him, and whenever therefore any success was obtained, it was due entirely to the power confided in the Hsiwang.

* Afterwards Chang-kuo-liang.

PEKING GAZETTE.

(5th moon, 7th day—May 31st, 1865.)

Tseng Kuo-fan, Imperial Commissioner, Member of the Council, Governor General of the Two Kiang, and Yi-yung Marquis of the first grade, now employed in operations against the rebels in the province of Shantung, is hereby commissioned to exercise absolute control over the (Manchu) bannermen and Chinese troops in the provinces of Chi-li, Shantung and Honan. The civil and military mandarins in the above mentioned provinces are directed implicitly to obey Tsêng Kuo-fan, who will immediately report for punishment the names of any who are neglectful or disobedient:

Respect this.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

Minutes *of a Meeting of the Shanghai Cricket Club, held at the Main Guard, on Tuesday, August 1st, 1865.*

Present.

Committee.

F. A. Groom, Esq, *Honry. Secretary.*
Henry Dent, Esq, *Honry. Treasurer.*
J. B. Manson, Esq.,
C. Lucas, Esq.,
K. MacDonnell, Esq.

Messrs. Fisher, Merry, Wilson, Milne, Gilfillan, Maitland, Turnbull, Pryer, Ramsay, St. Croix, Jamieson.

Mr. Fisher having been requested to take the Chair the Honry. Secretary read over the Circular calling the meeting, and also the Minutes of the Meeting held on the 6th February, which were duly approved.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:—

H. Ramsay, Esq. and F. H. Bell, Esq., proposed by F. Groom, Esq., seconded by J. A. Maitland, Esq.

J. P. Tate, Esq., proposed by C. Lucas, Esq., and seconded by J. Gilfillan Esq.

The Chairman then proposed that before commencing the business of the meeting the opinion of the members present should be taken as to the advisability of continuing the Cricket Club, there being a considerable debit balance against the Club owing chiefly to the large number of unpaid subscriptions, entrance fees, &c., amounting in all to Tls. 1,128.95. He then requested the Honry. Secretary to read out the statement of Assets and Liabilities, from which it appeared that the liabilities of the S. C. C. amount to some Tls. 2,219.80, whilst their assets nominally amount to Tls. 2,049.10. Of this sum, however, by far the largest item is one of Tls. 1,128.95, unpaid subscriptions concerning which the Honry. Secretary begged to make the following statement:—On receiving the accounts from the Honry. Treasurer he at once set to work to collect all outstanding subscriptions, and after first sending out the Subscription List at least a dozen times, then having recourse to printed debit notes and lastly to private chits, he succeeded in collecting Tls. 645.15. Eleven of the gentlemen whose names appeared in the Club books as owing together Tls. 386.50 for entrance fees, &c., &c., refused to pay on the ground of their not having agreed to become members,—thus leaving an uncollected balance of Tls. 741.45 of which a considerable portion is due by members who have left Shanghai. At present (not taking into account the uncollected subscriptions) the Club owes about Tls 485 and has to meet expenses estimated at Tls. 50 per month, or say Tls. 400 to the end of the current season, besides remitting the equivalent of some £120 a £130, say Tls 416, for two Marquees ordered from England. The expenses for the past three months have been heavier than usual on account of the Club's having had to pay the coolie hire for rolling and mowing the ground, an item which has previously been defrayed by the Recreation Fund.

Mr. Dent here stated that the Recreation Fund could not be expected to pay the current expenses for keeping up the Cricket Ground, which ought clearly to be defrayed from the annual subscriptions. The expenses had, it appeared, up to this date been paid from that fund, but until the ground had been enlarged and rendered entirely adapted to cricketing purposes, some show of reason might be assigned for the continuance of payment of coolies to roll and keep in order the ground. In his opinion, however, the expenses alluded to ought to be refunded. The Recreation Fund Committee would doubtless pay for the Roller, the Shed lately erected and the Marquees ordered from home. He then went on to say that the original list of Members had been drawn out in a loose manner, gentlemen's names having been entered on the presumption that they were fond of Cricket. Ultimately when lists had been sent round repeatedly, subscriptions were collected with difficulty, and many refused payment on the plea that they did not consider themselves members. He would propose that a proper list of Members be drawn out and that all Members shall in future sign a copy of the Rules of the Club before being admitted to the privilege of Membership.

Mr. Merry seconded the proposition, and it was carried *nem. con.*

A member of the Club having asked whether a portion of the Recreation Fund could not be set apart to pay off the debt of the S C. C., Mr. Dent stated that the whole of the money was in the Shanghai Club, for which the Club had to pay interest. This money would probably be available shortly, as a gentleman had promised to take an additional mortgage on the Club, when certain trust funds fell in. As he said before, he could not conceive why the current expenses of the Club should not be paid out of the subscriptions; if they could not, the subscriptions should be increased.

The Chairman agreed with Mr. Dent as regarded the payment of current expenses from the annual subscriptions.

Mr. Groom thought, however, this was rather unfair. The Fund had been derived solely from the sale of the old Cricket Ground; if necessary a portion of it should be devoted to Cricket. He wished to know in whose hands the management of the Fund, which amounts to some Tls. 32,000, was vested.

Mr. Dent replied that he believed he was the only member of the original Committee at present in Shanghai. Messrs. Whittall, Cunningham, Howell, Campbell and himself were the original members. He was not aware whether these gentlemen had appointed any others to act for them. Before the ground was sold several of the shareholders in the old Recreation Ground wished to receive the profit arising from the sale of the ground. He had received more than one letter containing this request. With a view to prevent this he, conjointly with Mr. Cunningham, drew up a circular to be signed by all the shareholders. In this circular the disposition of the funds was left to the committee above named who pledged themselves to apply the proceeds, less the original value of shares returned to shareholders, for the purchase of a new and larger Recreation Ground and for other public purposes, should the amount *exceed the cost of the new ground*. No mention was ever made that the proceeds would be applied to supporting the members of the Cricket Club. It must not be forgotten that the members of the Cricket Club have nothing whatever to do with the Recreation fund. The circular in question had been signed by the original shareholders or their attorneys, he believed, in all but two cases; these gentlemen at the time were absent from Shanghai. The original deed declared the old Recreation Ground inalienable, unless sold by the unanimous consent of the shareholders. At the time this motion was passed several of the shareholders were not present, and dissentient voices ruled amongst those who were. He had taken advice as regards this original motion being binding.

The Hony. Secretary stated that if the Recreation Fund paid for the Roller, Marquees, &c., the liability of the Club would at once be reduced to some Tls. 300, an amount which certainly ought to be collected without difficulty. He then read a letter from Mr. Dent resigning the treasurer-ship of the S C.C., and stating that the Club owed him Tls. 345.39, and requesting that the accounts of the Club might be laid before the Meeting for approval.

The Meeting having accepted Mr. Dent's resignation proceeded to elect an honorary treasurer, but no gentleman present being willing to accept the office, the Chairman, Mr. Fisher, kindly offered to act as Treasurer *pro. tem.*, and to endeavour to collect in person the various unpaid subscriptions, rendering a statement of the affairs of the Club to a meeting to be called in about six weeks time, at which meeting it shall be decided whether the Club can be continued. This offer was unanimously accepted, and it was decided that the accounts presented by Mr. Dent should stand over until a permanent treasurer be elected.

H. Ramsay, Esq. was then unanimously elected as a member of the Committee in place of R. C. Antrobus, Esq.

After some discussion as to the best means of preventing gentlemen who are not members from playing on the ground and partaking of refreshments unless invited by a member, it was decided that the Committee at once draw up a set of By-laws and take what steps they may deem necessary for the due protection of the interests of the Club.

The Honorary Secretary then read a letter from the Shanghai Zoroastrian Cricket Club, asking permission to play on the S. C. C. ground. After some discussion it was proposed by the Honorary Secretary and seconded by Mr. Ramsay.

That the permission of the Club be at once granted to the S.Z.C.C. to play on the S.C.C. ground, on condition that they pay a portion of the expense incurred in keeping it in order, such sum to be settled by the Committee. It of course being understood that members of the S. Z. C. C. do not play upon that portion of the ground set apart for matches, and that they conform generally to the by-laws of the S.C.C.

Carried unanimously.

The Meeting having passed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, adjourned *sine die.*

Memo of Assets and Liabilities.

Dr.

To Balance of the late Treasurer's a/c	Tls.	345.39
" Sundry outstanding a/cs., including balance of cost of Roller (200 Tls.)	"	252.25
" Balance due to Wisden for Cricketing Gear. £36.10 a 6/3	"	106.80
" Payments made on a/c. of Club by Hony. Secy., including Tls. 300 a/c. Roller	"	519.32
" Do. on a/c. coolie hire, rolling and mowing ground, &c., &c., for 3 months (this expense having hitherto been defrayed by Recreation Fund)	"	105.74
" Cost of Shed, to be recovered from the Recreation Fund	"	74.30
" current expenses to the end of the season, estimated at	Tls.	400.00
" estimated cost of marquees	"	416.00
		Tls. 2,219.80

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Cr.

By Sundry subscriptions and Entrance Fees collected by the Hony. Secy.	Tls. 645.15
" Entrance Fees and Subscriptions due but not paid	" 1,128.95
" Subscriptions and Entrance Fees paid but not accounted for	" 275.00
	Tls. 2,049.10
Balance, Tls	170.700
Tls	2,219.80

THE LOSS OF THE *FOKKIEN*.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—It is with much regret that we feel obliged to complain of any part of the proceedings of the Naval Court of Enquiry into the loss of the S. S. *Fokkien*; and it is only in justification of the course which we have pursued that we deem it right to bring the matter to the notice of the public.

It will be remembered that the enquiry took place upon the requisition of the Captain of the *Fokkien*, and those who were present at the reading of the finding in open court will recollect that it was as follows, viz:—

Finding.—We are of opinion that the Fokkien was lost through the master and mates mistaking the Westernmost island of Fisherman's group for Video,—a mistake which we consider ought not to have occurred had the course and distance been attended to, the Westernmost island of Fisherman's group being only twelve, and Video eighteen miles from the position of the ship when the last sight of Kiu-san was obtained. At the same time we feel bound to add, that we consider Captain Johnson deserving of censure for not slacking his speed when the fog set in, as in such a neighbourhood it could not be safe under any circumstances to steam thirteen knots in such weather.

We also feel bound to note our surprise at the fact of the owners of the *Fokkien* not having any officer on board with a certificate of competency or service, and at the Hongkong authorities permitting a British vessel to continually leave that port without such certificated officer.

The last clause of the finding was not only entirely uncalled for,—inasmuch as neither the owners of the steamer nor the Authorities of Hongkong were before the Court—but was simply the expression of an opinion which happens to be ill-founded, and for the following reasons:—

1st.—Captain Johnson is a certificated master, which fact appeared in evidence before the Court, and is in their published report of the proceedings.

2nd.—The supposed necessity that masters of British vessels trading from one port to another in the East should possess certificates in accordance with the British Merchant Shipping Act, does not exist; and any expression of surprise (particularly the part directed at the Hongkong Authorities) becomes under such circumstances simply officious.

In support of the last reason we have only to refer to the following extract from a letter from the Board of Trade in England, dated the 18th December, 1853, in reply to a communication from the Hongkong Government, and published at Hongkong on the 7th March, 1854:—

Lastly, I am to point out that the Imperial Act requiring the production of Certificates, applies only to vessels entering or leaving ports in the United Kingdom, and that consequently there is nothing in the Act to prevent a vessel clearing from one port in the East to another, with a master who does not possess a certificate.

The errors and inconsistencies of the last paragraph of the finding, as above shewn, were promptly brought to the notice of the members of the Court of Enquiry, and the first step on their part was to agree to the expediency of not publishing the finding on the following day, in order to give time for investigation.

After reading the letter from which the above extract is quoted, as published in the *Hongkong Government Gazette* of the 12th March, 1854, they informed us that they had decided and agreed to strike out the clause under notice from the finding altogether; and the proof of such decision on their part is to be found in the finding as published in the *Recorder* newspaper of the 27th July last, where it will be seen the clause referred to was entirely omitted.

It came to our knowledge yesterday, in an indirect manner, that notwithstanding the statements made to us, it was the intention of the Court to send the whole of the finding, as it originally stood, by the outgoing mail, to the Board of Trade in London; and this, too, without officially advising us in any way that their previous assurances to us would not be adhered to.

No time was lost in seeing the President and other members of the Court on the subject, and the information, to our great surprise, was found to be correct. They moreover declined to point out in what respect the reasons for striking out the clause, which they had previously admitted to be convincing, were defective.

To prevent misconception, we have thought it right to publish the statement of the facts of the case,—And remain,

Sir,
Your obedient servants,
George Tryon, *President.*
Nichol Latimer, } *Directors, S'hai*
A. J. How, } *S. N. Co.*

Shanghai, 2nd August, 1865.

SHANGHAI RECREATION GROUND.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—I have before me a receipt for ... try shares in the above scheme, dated ... ember 1861; it turned up unexpectedly ... n I was sorting some old papers and ... nuts. The sight of it has given rise to ... y reflections and has revived some ... es. Nay more, it has filled me with a ... e to know what has been done by the ... tees appointed in 1861 to watch over ... foster the scheme of the "Recreation ... und"

... have made several enquiries but have been unable to gather much information. That a very large sum of money, the profit on sale of the old Recreation Ground, must have been for some years in the hands of the Trustees or the Treasurer, is well know. But as to the disposal of this money, how, when, where; as to the present position of the accounts, and indeed even as to the names of the gentlemen who administer or should administer this important trust I can gain no distinct information.

Can you, Sir, enlighten me on these points, viz:—Who are the Trustees? Who is the Treasurer? Has there been recently, or indeed at all, a general meeting of shareholders, and have any accounts been presented to them?

In short, does *any one* know *anything* about the "Shanghai Recreation Ground," its position and its prospects?

Your obedient servant,
A Shareholder.

Shanghai, 2nd August, 1865.

[*We are equally in the dark, but we presume A Shareholder's letter will elicit the desired information from some one of the gentlemen concerned.—Ed. N. C. H.*]

THE NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL.
(*Times.*)

The Church of Rome undertakes to exercise a special superintendence over the disciples of her own faith *in partibus infidelium*; and even Mr. John Stuart Mill, in his popular *Essay upon Liberty*, excepts "barbarians" from the general right of free thought, and word, and will. The exception might seem to be detrimental to the general argument, since it would leave to Mr. Mill, or to the dogmatist who for the moment might stand in his shoes, the power of determining who are barbarians, and consequently who are persons entitled to liberty. But, in truth, this question, who is a barbarian? is a real, practical, everyday difficulty. When English subjects go abroad among civilized nations we surrender them to the protection and restraint of the laws of those nations, and if they happen to be hanged *secundum legem terræ*, we take no thought about it. But if they go among "barbarians," where it may happen that they are scalped, impaled, or cut to pieces upon crosses for no crime known to Christendom, then we consider it necessary to follow the errant Briton all through the barbarian territory with the protection of British law, and also to restrain him by the terror of civilized punishments. This is both in theory and in practice a matter of great difficulty. In the first place, we have no right, according to the ordinary law of nations, to claim any special exemption for an Englishman from the laws of the natives with whom he voluntarily dwells, among whom he voluntarily dwells, among whom he has perhaps intruded himself; and secondly, we have very imperfect means of following the occasionally eccentric course of those of our countrymen who do go among barbarians, and, indeed, we are very likely not to see their offences, and not to be in a position to punish their crimes. Our law has dealt with this subject in a vague and tentative manner. It does not declare that Queen Victoria shall have jurisdiction to set up Courts and punish offences in the Empire of China, or the territory of Abyssinia, or in the Empire of Turkey, for we have no more right to claim such a jurisdiction, except so far as we have extorted it by treaty, than we have to claim it in France or Spain. But our British Parliaments, like ancient Popes, have given our Queen a quasi right of conquest over all barbarians. Parliament has enacted that "it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to "hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or juris-"diction which Her Majesty has or may have "in any country or place out of Her Majesty's "dominions, in as ample a manner as if Her "Majesty had aquired such power by the ces-"sion or conquest of territory." For the purpose, therefore, of exercising judicial authority over her own subjects in China and Japan Queen Victoria is by our law in precisely the same position as if she had conquered those two Empires.

This explanation may, perhaps, be necessary to some persons before they are able to comprehend the purpose of a very long and closely printed Order in Council, recently published. By this Order the Queen of England establishes a Supreme Court, with a Judge, an Assistant-Judge, and a Law Secretary, in a suburb of the Emperor of China's city of Shanghai, and also establishes a series of Provincial Courts throughout the two Empires of China and Japan. Queen Victoria is, in fact, doing in the Empires of China and Japan, and in a judicial way, precisely what the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman did some time since in an ecclesiastical way in this benighted land of England. We, who are an excitable people, were very angry and called it Papal Aggression; the Chinese, who are not an excitable but a remarkably practical people, are not likely to be at all angry. Neither step was perhaps very complimentary, either to us as heretics, or the Chinese as barbarians; but as our Supreme Court obtains the power to try capital offences, the possible spectacle of a man hanged by a Court of English jurisdiction within a dependency upon the Imperial city of Shanghai, will be a more startling exercise of foreign jurisdiction than any which was likely to be offered by an Archbishop of Westminster. We have tested, by an instance familiar to ourselves, this exercise of English prerogative in two foreign States in order that our readers may more easily comprehend its very exceptional nature, and by no means for any purpose of unfavourable criticism. It is a measure which has become absolutely necessary for the preservation of peace and for the protection of our own good name in China and Japan. It is what we have been ourselves urging forward upon every recurring occasion of some unpunished outrage committed by an European upon Chinese victims. Henceforward we may hope that there will be some real protection for the native Chinese against the predatory violence of the European adventurers who make marauding incursions into the country, and even against the more respectable European traveller who fires off his shotted guns to frighten the market-boat out of his way. Henceforward every Consular Court is to be a Provincial Court armed with power to try civil cases up to a moderate amount, and to take cognizance of misdemeanours, and punish, with or without assessors or jurymen, to the extent of 12 months' imprisonment. In addition to this, as we read the Order, every Provincial Court may, in case of a grave offence coming before it, be rendered for the occasion a branch of the Supreme Court—the Judge or Assistant-Judge attending to preside at the trial. If we are right in this interpretation it is a very important alteration of the old system; for if it had been necessary to try every grave offence at Shanghai, a murder at Nagasaki would have been as unpunishable under the new as it was under the old system. We fear, however, that the Order in Council has been somewhat loosely drawn in this respect, and that the absolute right of a re-hearing before the Judge of the Supreme Court after any decision by the Assistant-Judge, may tend to create complications under which great criminals may still escape punishment. It is satisfactory to know, however, that so far as British subjects are concerned, a written code has now been put forth to which the Chinese and Japanese authorities may appeal when crimes they are not allowed to punish are committed. Crimes which are capital in England are capital also before the Supreme Court of Shanghai, and other crimes and offences which have their punishment here, are to be punished with a like punishment there—subject, of course, to the royal prerogative of mercy, and in cases of death to a confirmation by the Crown, acting by its Ministers resident in the country.

There are, however, certain special offences introduced into the jurisdiction of the Supreme and provincial British Courts of China and Japan which do not obtain in England, but are especially required by the circumstances of these countries. The punishments affixed to these offences cannot be too soon known to the persons whom they are likely to concern. Acts of individuals, which have been most fruitful in contentions and little hostilities, and even great wars in the Chinese and Japanese waters, have been outrages on person or property; contraventions, commonly with violence, of the Customs' regulations of the Chinese; foreign trade at forbidden ports in Japan and insults offered to the ceremonies and religion of the people. Outrages on persons and property are now sufficiently provided for. Contraventions of Customs' regulations are still left unpunished, and it is an omission in the new scheme that the Provincial Court is not directed to protect the Chinese officers of Customs in the execution of their duty. The framers of this Order seem determined, however, to avoid future disputes with Japan, since they give power to punish with two years' imprisonment and 10,000 dollars' fine, and seizure of his vessel, any British subject attempting to force trade with Japan at other than the treaty ports. Another very important provision enables the Minister resident in China to frame regulations for the government of British subjects in China and imposes fine and three months' imprisonment as the penalty of disobedience. This is the most doubtful part of the Order. It is true that these regulations are supposed to be referred home to receive the assent of the Secretary of State; but as there is an exception in cases of exigency there is reason to fear that the power will afford too wide a scope for the too active meddling of diplomacy, and bring us periodical crops of mercantile grievances from the East. Some such power is undoubtedly necessary to exist but it will be contrary to all experience if in this form it be found to work well. A much more certainly expedient provision is that which denounces against any British subject who shall take service either with or against the Emperor of China, two years' imprisonment, 5,000 dollars' fine, and perpetual deportation. One other special enactment requires to be noted. It is that which ordains that any British subject publicly deriding, mocking, or insulting any religious ceremony, service, or feast in China or Japan, shall be liable to summary sentence, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding two years. It is a useful and a necessary threat; but it is strange that perpetual deportation, which would be a remedy as well as a punishment, is in this case omitted.

Upon the whole, this very comprehensive scheme of judicature has been well drawn up, and the great and multifarious subjects it comprehends have been treated with much ability. We have indicated some particulars in which we think it might be improved, and in which it will be found faulty in working. The great necessity however is that it should be supplemented by some arrangement for combined action among the Treaty Powers. The immediate effect of the promulgation of this Order at Shanghai will be that the "rowdies" of the East will declare themselves Americans, or Portuguese, or Germans according to circumstances, but will always declare, notwithstanding the registry, that they are not British subjects. The new Order is an important step; but to render the subject certain and the remedy complete we must go further. If one Treaty Power can erect this complete judicial hierarchy in the territories of independent States, all others may do so. Is it not possible for all the Treaty Powers to combine to have one Supreme Court and one set of provincial Courts, whereof there may be different Judges, if they please, and different laws administered to different suitors, according to their nationalities, but whereof the jurisdiction as a Court might be universal over all foreigners claiming exemption from Chinese and Japanese tribunals? This Court would spread a net large enough to catch all the European vagabonds, but now, while each nation makes its separate cast, the worst fish of prey escape between the little independent nets. No doubt, however, there are difficulties in the way of such an arrangement as this. We can only hope that some general scheme may ultimately be perfected, and meanwhile thank our own Government for the step now taken to clear our national conscience before the face of our barbarian allies.

FOURTH REPORT ON JAPANESE CURRENCY.
(*Confidential.*)

Treasury Chambers,
December 2nd, 1863.

My Lords,—I have the honour to forward to your Lordships by way of illustration of my former Reports, two Memoranda which have been communicated to me by Mr. Winchester, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Kanagawa, in Japan.

Mr. Winchester's interesting account of the manner in which the trade between the Japanese and the Dutch was carried on before the recent Treaties, and his explanations regarding the produce of the precious metals in Japan, and the different action of the Tycoon and the Daimios in the regulation of the coinage, tend to throw much light on the perplexing question of the condition of the currency of the country. I am unable, however, to give entire assent to the arguments by which he illustrates the manner in which particular coins obtain "the premium of a favoured currency," in a rude or insecure state of society. It is not, in my opinion, that the native trader fixes the value of the one current coin used in his operations; but that his preference for that coin occasions a peculiar demand for it, which gives it a factitious value. The value at which Mexican dollars pass current in China is not regulated by any fixed and arbitrary rule adopted in that country, but by the price at which they can be obtained in the London market. That price is governed by the ordinary laws of supply and demand; and the demand has, of late years, so much exceeded the supply that dollars command a price which, compared with bar silver, is much higher than that which is due to their intrinsic contents of precious metal. The high value borne by the Carolus dollar was in like manner due to its scarcity.

Coined money generally bears, even when the Mint is free, some value exceeding its intrinsic value. The natural value of coin, as compared with bullion, will be enhanced by a Mint charge, or by any circumstances which may limit the supply for circulation. Much that is anomalous in the currency of the East may be accounted for by attention to this very simple principle; and I dwell upon it here because it affects in some important respects Mr. Winchester's otherwise very clear deductions from the facts which he communicates.

I agree with him in the opinion that the very artificial regulations by which the current value of the silver coinage of Japan was maintained at an abnormal rate, as compared with the gold coinage, cannot long co-exist by the side of a general intercourse with the rest of the world; but the present condition of the currency of the country shows that the natural operations of commerce would hardly have effected a complete change within the short period of one year. The great convulsion referred to was caused by the forced action under Article 10 of the Treaty, which conferred the right of exchanging coin weight for weight during the first year of its operation, and it cannot be truly said that the injury occasioned by that provision of the Treaty was inevitable.

With these qualifications I see little to dissent from in Mr. Winchester's Reports, and it is satisfactory to me to find that, groping as I have been by an uncertain light, I have arrived at practically the same conclusions with a gentleman who has so much information on the intricate subject of the currency of Japan, and has treated it with so much impartiality and intelligence.

I have only to add that the observations of Mr. Winchester on the subject of the exchange granted to Foreign Services, in so far as they apply to the accommodation afforded to ships of war, open a new view of the subject, and are entitled to consideration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. Arbuthnot.

The Lords Commissioners
of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Memorandum by Consul Winchester.

The currency difficulty has been more or less continuously felt since the opening of Japan to foreign trade. That it is in the main traceable to the internal arrangements of Japanese administration, and not to any special design against foreign trade, is the inference deduced from a patient consideration of all the facts and statements which have come within the cognizance of the writer.

It must be taken as an admitted fact that the relative value of the precious metals in this country was, during its long seclusion, dependent on a condition of affairs entirely different from that which determined their value elsewhere in lands fairly opened to the world-circle of commerce. The foreign trade permitted with the Dutch was one of yearly barter. Money was not even passed for the balance, which was carried on to the transactions of the following year. The old Dutch trade, therefore, had in it no element tending to assimilate to ordinary rates the values of the precious metals in Japan.

It was found shortly after the new Treaties came into operation, that in the interior transactions of Japanese life, gold was only five or six times more valuable than silver. Such an extraordinary ratio gave rise to the most frantic efforts of foreign traders to effect purchases of gold. And but for the action taken by the Japanese Government, viz. their resolution to accept in the payment of taxes gold as an equivalent for silver at the usual rates, Japan would have been entirely drained of the former metal.

The truth is, that in Japan the comparative values were regulated exclusively by the internal supply and expenditure of the metals, and the internal wants of the country; they were never exported, and there was a much greater supply than was required for the currency of a population on the whole of a feudal rather than a mercantile disposition. The yield of gold was large in proportion to that of silver; when the proportion of the yield of the precious metals required for the annual wear and tear of the circulation was subtracted, the surplus had only the prospective value attachable to its future chance of being required for currency. Hence there must have always been a great premium in favour of the coined metals as compared with bullion. Hence, also, the relatively high value of silver coins as compared with gold, inasmuch as the greater number of small than large transactions incidental to human society require silver rather than gold.

The Japanese from their long seclusion were as little able to deal practically with the precious metals according to our standard, as the Indians of Hispaniola were in the time of Columbus.

In a rude or insecure state of society the premium of a favoured currency is always greater than in countries where the commercial element is highly developed. It is to a London merchant only a question of fractional percentage whether his money is in coin, bank notes, exchequer bills, bullion, silver or gold,—all are more or less interconvertible; but to a trader in Central Asia the one coin current in the locale of his operations is essential. The silkworm-grower in Che-keang established 25 per cent as the premium on the Carolus dollar; in truth they valued not the fact, but a mere variety of coinage, in other words a favourite die, at 25 per cent. It is, I believe, the operation of a similar consideration which maintains the high premium of itzebus in Japan.

Under what conditions can the Japanese Government buy silver for the purpose of coining? It is a fact, which mercantile inquiries fully acknowledge, that for 233 Itzebus a weight of pure silver equal to the weight of 300 Itzebus can be purchased; but the Itzebus contain from 7 to 10 per cent. of alloy, which may be fairly set against the expense of coinage. The fact, therefore, is that in Japan native coinage imparts an additional value of one-third to silver. The property of being current is worth 33⅓ per cent.

Foreign coin, *i. e.* dollars, cannot be considered in Japan generally as having any other character than that of bullion. Therefore when the dollar is worth 2.30 it is nearly at the same value as native bullion. At 2.40 to 2.50, which rate has been sometimes attained, it is above par as compared with native silver. The local circulation of the dollar in the ports of trade ought on the whole to maintain the dollar slightly in advance of the native bullion. When, therefore, dollars are exchangeable at 2.30 to 2.40, they may be fairly considered at par, to have the value as bullion fairly determinable by the conditions of trade and Government existing in Japan. But some persons are unwilling to see the matter in this light, though it is practically admitted that at the above rate of exchange business is found, *ceteris paribus*, to be both safe and easy. Their argument runs in this way. 100 dollars are equal in weight to 311 itzebus; allowing 5 per cent. for seigneurage, why should not the Government give us 296 itzebus for 100 dollars? But can any unprejudiced mind fail to see that if such a regulation were to be compulsory on the Japanese Government, it would amount to a forced sale of foreign bullion at 30 per cent. more than bullion can be purchased from their own subjects.

Any attempt to enforce such a proposal would be resisted by the Japanese as intolerable. The results of the return to cash payments in 1819 by the Bank of England would be trifling in comparison with the derangement of all existing transactions which the sudden derangement in the value of bullion would produce.

At the present moment the value of dollars is, however, much less than the par referred to. At Nagasaki the dollar is worth 2.03; at Yokohama, 2.15; at Hadodadi, 2.50. The latter port is in an entirely exceptional state. The presence of a considerable Russian squadron necessitates a large issue of itzebus by the Government, which is absorbed by no commercial drain for produce from the interior. But in the other two ports, where the trade is considerable, and larger in exports than imports, money, *i. e.* native coin, is constantly seeking the interior in exchange for the produce brought to the port.

It appears, therefore, that the excessive development of the export as compared with the import trade during the past year has mainly led to the fall in the value of the dollar. Other causes have also contributed to this end. Kunaike, Mitsui and other rich merchants in Osaka are understood to have operated with a view to maintaining the depression. If so, their transactions would have very considerable influence.

In Nagasaki a large import of base coin, which the extensive connections of the Chinese Guild enabled them to throw into circulation, created and has kept up a local distrust in the soundness of foreign coin; while the lightness of some of the Mexican dollar issues—particularly the dollars with three spots ("mitz botz"), leading naturally to preference for the heavier kinds—has impaired the general value of the coin.

It is suggested that difficulties connected with the want of uniformity in the issue of Mexican dollars might be got rid of by their being paid and received, as in China, according to a fixed weight, viz. that in all cases 100 dollars should be represented by the weight of 7 mace, 1 candareen, 7 cash. The only objection to such a course is, that it would tend to impress still more on the dollar the character of bullion, and limit its circulation as a coin, in the ports, to market and other petty transactions.

On the whole, the inclination of opinion in the mind of the writer is against any artificial settlement of the Currency question. Everything should be done by the foreign Ministers to induce the Japanese Government to favour the free circulation and currency of the dollar in the ports, and it should be carefully protected from base issues. That done, we must trust to time and the extension of commerce to do the rest, and gradually lessen the coinage premium. The battle of exclusion is still being fought in Japan. If the non-intercourse party is allowed to assume the ascendant, trade and exchange will become daily more difficult and troublesome; but if the determination to draw Japan into the great family of nations is steady persevered in by foreign Powers, the monetary errors and delusions of Japanese finance will rapidly yield to the necessities of an active and continually extending commerce.

Unfortunately there is much in the present state of foreign relations with Japan on which the exclusive party are building sanguine hopes of arresting the working of, or even eliminating, the new leaven so visibly affecting all classes of this interesting population.

Extract from Mr. Consul Winchester's Despatch of February 18, 1863.

In former despatches I have had occasion to write at considerable length in reference to the currency difficulties of the port. The necessary funds for the purchase of the excess of exports over imports have been partly supplied by the purchase of foreign vessels and partly by the import of dollars from Shanghai, with which port alone there is a rate of exchange. The average rate during the year has been from 2 to 4 per cent. discount for drafts at ten days' sight.

The exchange between dollars and Japanese coin has formed a subject of more or less complaint throughout the year. Its fluctuations have been from 225 to 200 itzeboes per 100 dollars, the average being about 208 itzeboes per 100 dollars. I forbear to enter in detail as to the causes which have maintained this low rate, and content myself with noting them in the briefest manner.

1.—The excess of exports over imports.

2.—An importation by the Chinese guild of base dollars.

3.—A fanciful rejection of certain issues of the Mexican Mints.

4.—An insufficient supply of Japanese currency.

To the obviation of the influences from the second and third causes my exertions have been constantly directed since my arrival here. The fourth arises from the operations of the Japanese Mint being unequal to supply the currency required for the transactions of the country as increased by foreign trade. I believe that if the Japanese Government could be only persuaded to give an increased activity to their coinage operations, most of the currency difficulties and irregularities would entirely disappear with the increasing supply of the circulating medium. I by no means concur in the extravagant notions of the profit which, by some inexplicable legerdemain, the Japanese Government are supposed to derive from the currency, nor in the estimate of its detrimental action on commerce. Much of the apparent loss to foreign trade is compensated by the impulse confessedly given to the import trade; and if the seigneurage on the Japanese Mint issues is undoubtedly large, it must be remembered that the coin returns to the Government in the shape of taxes without any depreciation in its receipt as an equivalent of either produce or bullion. The inequalities are the natural results, in a country new to general commercial operations, of a preference for native currency of which there is an inadequate supply, and will ultimately rectify themselves by the necessities springing out of continued commercial intercourse with the world. The fact that the Japanese Government have recently made overtures to a foreign firm for the import of gold bullion, may serve as a confirmation of the belief that no mysterious control is now exercised over the values of the precious metals.

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CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Dated this 17th day of November, 1864.
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JOHN ELLWOOD & SONS,
24, Great Charlotte Street, Blackfriars Road, Southwark,
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L. JOSEPHS,—*Secretary*
tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Aug., 1864.

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tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

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13my-66 599 May 13th, 1865.

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EXTRACT of a letter from Mr. C. Ward, stationer, &c., Market-place, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, May 27th, 1863. —"The cures of consumption, asthma, and other diseases of the chest and lungs, are regularly occurring. One person in Liversedge, a village adjoining this town, named James Richardson, who has been an asthmatical man for nearly twenty years, declares that they are worth £1 a box (using his own words). He feels quite a new man through this truly valuable medicine." Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers give instant relief of asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breast and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable; they have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.
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22ap-66 543 22nd April, 1865.

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31de-65 318 Dec. 24 1863.

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YOKOHAMA,
JAPAN.
tf 264 Yokohama, 5th October, 1863.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Adelina	Ju 10	B. ship	759	Dennett	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
America	Jy 30	Bre bq	444	Koper	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Anita	July 3	B bq	319	Haskins	Augustine Heard and Co		
Appelina	Ju 28	B. brig	803	Chambers	Lindsay and Co		
Argonaut	Jy 12	Du. bk	351	Dreyer	T. Kroes and Co.		
Art Union	May 7	B. ship	745	Pulson	Shaw, Brothers and Co.	London	Imdt
Ascendant	July 21	B. bark	517	Harrows	Captain		
Bankside	Jy 19	B. bark	498	Frail	Wm. Davison, for the Agent.		
Batavia	July 7	Ha. bk	309	Grew	Siemssen and Co.	Newchwang	Imdt
Bengolen	Jy 30	Dut bg	200	Armstrong	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Bessie Staunton	Jy 19	B. bark	355	Cole	Master		
Blanche	Jy 29	B. bark	293	Moesmann	Dow and Co		
Bravo	July 25	Ha bq	151	Oae	Siemssen and Co		
Burnswark	July 30	B. bark	252	Brigstohk	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Celestial	Ju 21	B. bark	401	Greatous	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Chanticleer	July 16	B. bark	396	Vowell	Order		
Christian Mathias	July 22	B. ship	550	Lord	Wm. Pustau and Co		
City of Quebec	Ju 22	B. ship	663	Dewnie	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Concepcion	Jy 25	Sp bk	183	Mouragon	Phillips, Moore and Co.	Manila	Imdt
Corea	July 1	B. bark	428	Lombard	Dent and Co		
Cobang	Ju 25	B. bark	327	Fullerton	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Conbeath	Ju 28	B. bark	307	Phillips	Frazar and Co.		
Coromandel	Jy 19	B. ship	735	Smith	Order		
Countess of Elgin	July 6	B. sh	713	Hews	Oxford and Co	C'ta v Spore	cld 2 inst
Dartmouth	Jy 30	B. ship	933	Davies	Frazar and Co.		
Daybreak	Ju 22	B. bark	302	Rose	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Dewa Dungadhore	Jy 20	B. ship	590	Stratton	Jardine Matheson and Co.		
Dispatch	July 14	B bark	254	McArthur	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Domingo	Jy 7	Sp bg	203	Santo	Phillips, Moore and Co.	Ay and Manila	cld 3 inst
Durk	Jy 21	B. ch	145	Diederickson	P. F. Cama and Co		
Dunkeld	Jy 8	B. ship	699	Toms	Nichol Latimer and Co.	London	Early
E. W. Seyburn	Jy 18	B. bark	220	Armstrong	Thos. R. Wheelock	Nagasaki	Imdt
Egeria	June 9	A. bark	584	Emery	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Ellen Rodger	May 18	B. ship	581	McKinnon	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Emma	Jy 30	Bre bg	240	Haesloop	Wm. Pustau and Co.		
Emperor	July 4	B bk	370	Edam	Preston, Breuell and Co.		
Eshun	Aug 3	B. bark	260	Lowe	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Ethel	Ju 21	B. bark	371	Wylie	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Equinox	Aug 2	B. bark			Siemssen and Co.		
Fanny	Jy 8	B. bark	167	Waters	Order		
Finzel	Jy 19	B. bark	467	Hicks	Dow and Co		
Fokkien	Jy 30	Pru. bq	260	Schutt	Wm. Pustau and Co	Chefoo	cld 3 inst
Formosa	July 21	Da. sch	276	Poulsen	Siemssen and Co.		
Fort George	June 9	B. ship	732	Smith	Preston, Breuell and Co		
Fruiter	July 24	Pru bq	219	Martin	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Garrawalt	Mar 26	B. ship	627	Philipps	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
George Becker	Jy 20	Mec bk	300	Behnke	Siemssen and Co		
Glencoe	Ju 22	B. ship	716	Sands	Dent and Co		
Glenclune	Jy 30	B. bark	471	Turnbull	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Glengarn	June 8	B. ship	898	Garrick	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
H. Harbeck	June 2	B. ship	711	Stoughton	Olyphant and Co.	S. F'co v Yma	Early
Hasty	July 27	B. bg	171	Lesueur	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	Imdt
Helena	Jy 30	Da. bk	276	Knudtsen	Wm. Pustau and Co.		
Herman	Aug 1	Ha bq	279	Koppemann	Siemssen and Co		
Hermen & Rebecca	July 21	B. ship	812	Ewart	Siemssen and Co		
Helen Douglas	July 21	B. ship	620	Newlands	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Horsa	Jy 20	B. ship	1093	Smerdon	Birley, Worthington and Co		
Ho Hoong	Jy 21	B. schr	157	Aliddin	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Hurricane	Ju 21	B. ship		McNwrath	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Hyacinth	Jy 19	B. bark	324	Macforlane	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Hydra	Jy 29	Ha. bk	342	Berkur	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.		
Indus	Jy 11				Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Invincible	June 8	B. ship	657	Tallentire	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
J. C. Munro	Jy 30	B. ship	612	Wood	Chinese		
J. N. Cushing	Jy 30	A. ship	637	Snap	Order		
J. W. Seaver	Jy 19	A bark	260	Snow	Augustine Heard and Co		
John Bull	Aug 3	B. bark			A. R. Tilby and Co	Amoy	Imdt
Johanna	Jy 27	Da. bg	150	Christiensen	Russell and Co		
John Lidgett	June 8	B. ship	770	Robertson	Reid and Co	London	Imdt
Jura	Jy 24	Fr bk	430	Meyer	Vaucher Frères		
Keen-ia	Feb 1	B. bark	256	Gad	Allen and Co		
Kelso	May 29	B ship	850	Black	Jardine Matheson and Co	London	Imdt
Kwang Foong	July 26	B bark	23	Taylor	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.		
L. Da Vinci	July 22	Ita bk	435	Pesretto	Hogg Brothers		
Lady Cecelia	Jy 19	B. bark	460	Lindsay	Captain		
Lancashire	July 1	A. ship	779	Hazard	Russell and Co		
Laura	Jy 19	Ha. bk	350	Gerits	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Lizzy Allen	July 24	B. schr	323	Dunn	Master	Fuchau	cld 3 inst
Looting	Jy 30	Du bq	300	Mortensen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Macassar	July 22	Ha. bq	465	Petersen	Siemssen and Co.		
Madura	Ju 29	B. bark	316	Mathbins	Johnson and Co		
Maggie	Jy 12	B. ship	305	Gracby	Trautmann and Co.		
Marco Polo	Jy 18	Ha. bk	389	Hemschild	Siemssen and Co		
Mary Hamilton	Jy 19	B. bark	217	Wallace	The Borneo Co Limited	Fuchau	cld 2 inst
Martaban	Jy 8	Pru bk	270	Ode	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Maria	Ju 22	Da. bk	150	Yong	T. Kroes and Co.		
Marianne	Aug 2	B. bk	192	Ugler	Oxford and Co		
Marion	Ju 14	B. bark	400	Laughton	Dow and Co		
Marion	July 22	Ha. sb	531	Lassen	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Mercia	Ju 16	B. ship	600	Slimmers	A. R. Tilby and Co	Fuchau	Imdt
Minerva	July 5	B. baq		Fox	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Nagpore	Ju 16	B. ship	1198	Macdonald	Hogg Brothers		
Nimrod	Jy 8	B. ship	1022	Oughton	Dow and Co		
Nizam	Jy 31	Fr bk	415	Guion	Therie and Co		
Noë	July 13	F. bark	260	Levêque	Vaucher, Frères		
Northern Queen	July 6	B. baq	383	Coutts	Dow and Co		
Norwood	Ap 28	B. ship	789	Bristow	Chapman, King and Co	London	Imdt
Oliver Cutts	June 1	B. ship	705	Hay	Augustine Heard and Co		
Oriental	Jy 13	B. ship	740	Pike	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Oscar	July 6	Da bk	270	Thomsen	Bourjau Hübener and Co		
Overunner	Jy 29	Da. bq	290	Gottsche	Siemssen and Co.		
Padang Pandjang	Jy 19	Dut sh	600	Kehling	T. Kroes and Co		
Perguin	Jy 29	A bark	383	Moore	Master		
Perp O'Day	Ju 30	B bark	491	Johnson	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Preciosa	Aug 1	Ha. bq	217	Johnson	Siemssen and Co		
Peterborough	July 16	B. bark	560	Orchard	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Petronella Ca'na	Jy 20	Dut bk	409	Vanderlans	T. Kroes and Co.	Swatow	cld 29 ult
Petrel	May 31	B. schr	267	Lewis	Dent and Co		
Podesta	Jy 21	Ha. bk	387	Angelbeck	Siemssen and Co.		
Pomaree	Jy 18	B. ship	897	Butler	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Portland	Jy 20	B. ship	860	Peters	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Pride of the Ganges	July 27	B. bark	611	Jack	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
P. de Bourdeaux	July 6	F. baq	400	Auges	Oxford and Co	S. F'co v Y'ma	Imdt
Pride of the West	Ju 27	B. bark	381	Curwen	Bradwell Boor and Co	C'fo N'chwang	Imdt
Queen of the East	Ju 21	B. ship	653	Ress	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Rapid	Jy 31	Sia bq	429	Carlos	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Red Deer	Ju 18	B. ship	660	Bruce	Borneo Company Limited	London	Early
Red Riding Hood	Jy 12	B. ship	709	Nicolson	Frazar and Co.		
Rio de Janeiro	Ju 27	B. bark	280	Sap	Siemssen and Co.		
Royal Alfred	June 9	B. ship	1239	Whiting	Hogg Brothers		
Royal Saxon	Ju 13	B. ship	795	Randall	Russell and Co		
Rudolph	July 21	Da. ch	223	Oerculles	Order		
Sarah and Maria	Jy 12	Ha. bk	400	Gode	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
Sarah Scott	Jy 19	B. bark	565	Richards	Wm Davison, for the Agent.		
Sea Bird	Aug 3	B. bark	238	Rozario	Order		
Seaton	Jy 8	B. bark	401	Thomson	Master		
Seamew	Ju 27	B. bark	500	Williams	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Segstarire	Jy 5	Fr bk	213		Therie and Co		
Shooting Star	Ju 4	Siam sh	610	Bruhq	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Sirocco	Jy 18	B. bark	402	Angeline	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Finoda	Ju 21	B. ship		Drysdale	Dow and Co		
Stirlingshire	Ju 22	B. bark	541	Cuningham	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Solent	Ju 23	B ship	732	Paige	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Star of China	May 21	B. ship	794	Hodge	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	London	Imdt
Statesman	Ju 26	B. ship	811	Marshall	Gundry and Co	London	early
Satellite	Ju 30	B. bark		Evans	Johnson and Co		
St. Andrew's Castle	Ju 22	B. ship	629	McBain	Order		
St. Julian	July 5	Fr bk	316	Nolle	Vaucher Freres and Co	Chefoo	cld 2 inst
Sulphide	Jy 21	B. ship	293	Geary	Siemssen and Co.		
Surat	Ju 14	B. ship	1000	Dunlop	Frazar and Co		
Syren	July 25	A. schr					
Tay Fat	Jy 24	Pru. bq	266	Cassiar	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Thistle	July 23	B schr	300	Harley	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Thomas Dryden	Jy 18	B bark	116	Brown	Master		
Tye ong	Ju 14	Sia bk	475	Denesky	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Turandot	Jy 18	Ha. bk	400	Meinert	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Uncowah	Ju 15	A. ship	988	Rudolf	Olyphant and Co.	S. F'co v Y'ma	Early
Valetta	Ju 26	B bark	884	Dawes	Augustine Heard and Co		
Victoria	Jy 30	Ha. bq	31[illegible]	Petersen	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
Weymouth	July 24	B ship		Norris	Hogg, Brothers		
Whitehall	Ju 16	B ship	936	James	Captain		
Wild Deer	Ju 21	B. ship	1016	Cobb	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Bunker Hill	Dobbyn	American steamer	63	Augustine Heard and Co
Pei Yuen	Erickson	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co
Fokelin	Rofeed	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
Hercules	Parkes	British steamer		Captains
Little Orphan		American steamer	160	Augustine Heard and Co
Martin White		American steamer	100	H. Fogg and Co
Powerful	Ryder	Ham. steamer	50	Wm. Pustau and Co
Samson	Erikson	British steamer	81	Capt. Patridge
Titan	Guillett	British steamer		Smith, Kennedy and Co

Edited by R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON. *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 29TH, 1865.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels...	461½	461.50	407	488.40	59	70.80	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	5	6.00	...	...	...	...
Total	461½	461.50	412	494.40	59	70.80		...

Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
	27	27.00	149	178.80	27	32.40	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Nagasaki. Chests.	Nagasaki. Weight.	Hongkong. Chests.	Hongkong. Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight.	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Malwa...	58½	58.50	59	59.00	25	25.00	24	24.00	141	141.00	20	20.00	27	26.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	354½	353.75
Patna...	4	4.80	2	2.40	5	6.00	2	2.40	...	...	10	12.00	5	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	33.60
Benares	1	1.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	21.60	7	8.40	15	18.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	49.20
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39½	39.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39½	39.50
Turkey...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	63½	64.50	61	61.40	30	31.00	26	26.40	198½	202.10	37	40.40	47	50.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	463	476.05

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 27	Johanna	Da. bq	150	Christiensen	San Francisco	June 1	General	Russell and Co
.. 28	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Gray	Ningpo	July 27	do	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
.. 28	Kiangse	A. str	547	Whitelaw	Ningpo	.. 27	do	Russell and Co
.. 28	Singapore	B. str.	742	Browne	Hongkong	.. —	Mails, &c	W. Davison, for Agt.
.. 28	Viscount Canning	Sia str.	521	Shannon	Amoy	.. 25	(Troops)	
.. 28	Overrunner	Dan bk	296	Hoffache	Amoy	.. 21	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
.. 29	Penaulin	A. bark	583	Moore	Fuchau	.. 18	do	Master
.. 29	Hydra	Ha. bk	342	Barkur	Swatow	.. 15	do	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 29	Blanche	B. bark	293	Mossmann	Amoy	.. 23	do	Dow and Co
.. 29	Guerriere	R MSS			Saigon	.. 23		
.. 29	Tun-sin	B. str	610	Bound	Ningpo	.. 28	General	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 29	Fire Dart	A. str.	240	Banning	Ningpo		do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 29	Vulcan	B. str.	130	Cooley	Fuchau	.. 27	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 29	Fire Queen	A. str	1123	Johnson	Hankow	.. 27	do	Reid and Co
.. 29	Confucius	Chi str		McCaslin	Nanking	.. 28		Chinese Government
.. 30	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	.. 29	do	Russell and Co
.. 30	Pembroke	B. str	243	Johnson	Nagasaki	.. 27	do	Russell and Co
.. 30	Nanzing	B. str	419	Tullock	Tsin & Ports	.. 21	do	Trautmann and Co
.. 30	Burnswark	B. bark	252	Brigstoke	Swatow	.. 23	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 30	Helena	Da. bk	276	Kundsen	Amoy	.. 23	C. Troops	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 30	America	Bre bq	444	Koper	Amoy	.. 24	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 30	Dartmouth	B. ship	953	Davies	Sydney	May 30	Coals	Frazar and Co
.. 30	Gerard	B. str	401	Quirk	Hongkong	July —		Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 30	Victoria	Ha. bq	316	Petersen	Amoy	July 23	C. Troops	Bourjau, Hübener
.. 30	Fuhkien	Pru bq	280	Schutt	Amoy	.. 25	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 30	J. N. Cushing	A. ship	637	Snap	Swansea	Mar 2	Coals	Order
.. 30	Glenclune	B bark	471	Turnbull	London	Apr 2	General	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 30	Emma	Bre. bq	240	Hessloop	Amoy	July 25	C. Troops	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 30	Nizam	Fr. bq	415	Gulin	Amoy	.. 23	Ballast	Thérie & Co
.. 30	Hengolen	Du. bq	306	Armstrong	Amoy	.. 23	C. Troops	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 30	Looling	Du. bq	306	Mottensen	Swatow	.. 22	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 30	J. C. Munro	B ship	612	Wood	Swatow	.. 27	General	Chinese
.. 31	Labourdonnais	Fr str	949	Pellisat	Hongkong	.. 30	Mails, etc	Messageries Imperiales
.. 31	Whampoa	B. str	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	.. 27	General	D. Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 31	Orifiamme	A. str.	634	Lane	Hongkong		do	Russell and Co
.. 31	Percles	HEMS		Stevens	Hongkong			
.. 31	Laplace	HEMS		Amet	H'kg F'chau			
Aug 1	Herman	Ha. bk	279	Koppelmann	Newchwang	.. 16	B'cake	Siemssen and Co
.. 1	Cadiz	B. str	481	Soames	Yokohama	.. 28	Mails, etc	Wm. Davison, for Agt.
.. 1	Fire Dart	A. str.	240	Banning	Ningpo	.. 31	General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 1	Kin-lin	B. str	270	Bramwell	Nagasaki	.. 29	do	Glover and Co
Jy 31	Rapid	Sia bq	429	Carlos	Hongkong	Jy 20	General	A. R. Tilby and Co
Aug 1	Precious	Ha bq	217	Johnsen	Sydney	Ju 15	Poles	Siemssen and Co
.. 2	Marianne	B. brig	192	Ugler	Newchwang	Jy 17	B'cake	Oxford and Co
.. 2	Equinox	B. bark			Chefoo		General	Siemssen and Co
.. 2	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	Aug 1	do	Russell and Co
.. 2	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	.. 1		David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 2	Szechuen	A. str.	1006	Spencer	Hankow			Russell and Co
.. 3	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	Banning	Amoy	Aug 2	General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 3	Eshon	B. bark	250	Lowe	Swatow	July 26	do	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 3	Sea Bird	B. bark	235	Rozario	Amoy	.. 26	C. Troops	Order
.. 3	John Bull	B. bark			Amoy		do	A. R. Tilby and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	Vessels.	Flags & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
July 25	Rona	B. str	784	Hutchinson	Hkg C. v Stow	Silk, &c	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 28	Whampoa	B. str	115	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 28	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opl., etc	Russell and Co
.. 28	Ukko	Rus bk	709	Hosernew	Batavia	Ballast	Master
.. 28	Sanspareil	B. ship	1180	McAlpin	Fuchau	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 29	Hesper	R M g-b		Boxer	Hongkong		
.. 29	E. Nicholson	B. ship	904	Crosby	London	Tea, etc	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 29	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	Banning	Ningpo	Opl., etc	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 29	Pluto	HICMS		Parke	Cruise		Chinese Government
.. 30	Promise	B. str.	263	Sutherland	Chefoo & Tsin	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 30	Pekin	B. str.	423	Edmond	Yokohama	Sun., &c	Wm. Davison, for the Agent
.. 30	Sze-chuen	B. str	1006	Spencer	H'kow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
.. 30	Ganges	B. str.	617	Bernard	Hongkong	Tea, etc	Wm. Davison, for Agent
.. 30	W. W. Smith	B. ship	700	Clare	Guam	Ballast	Frazar and Co
.. 31	Edward & Elize	B. bk	280	Voss	Newchwang	Opium	Siemssen and Co
.. 31	Camilla	B. bark	508	Jeffrey	Yokohama	Original	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 31	Golden Spur	B. ship	636	Leebern	London	Tea, etc	Gent and Co
.. 31	Grossvater	B bk	300	Conred	Newchwang	Sun., etc	Eduard Schellhass and Co
.. 31	Northern Crown	B. brig	393	Saunders	Unknown	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 31	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	Sundries	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 31	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opl., etc	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES.—*Continued.*

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug 1	Nabob	A. bark	538	Pettigill	Swatow	Original	Olyphant and Co
.. 1	Amazone	Bre. bq	218	de Jersett	Newchwang	Ballast	Vanson Droege and Co
.. 1	Alicia	B. bark	236	Waterson	Swatow	Original	Reid and Co
.. 1	Coffir Chief	B schr	186	Hoole	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Glover and Co
.. 1	Eastern Queen	B. bark	486	Melbourn	Swatow	Original	J. H. Wignell and Co
.. 1	Kiukiang	A. str.	1063	Taylor	H'kow & Ports		Olyphant and Co
.. 1	Maria	B. str.	134	Redsson	Fuchau	Sun. etc	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 1	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	Banning	Ningpo	Opl., etc	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 2	Panama	B. bark	293	Johnson	Newchwang	Ballast	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 2	Tun-sin	B. str	610	Bound	H'kow & Ports		Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 2	Confucius	Chi str.		McCaslin			
.. 2	Orifiamme	A. str.	634	Lane	Hongkong	Opl., &c	Russell and Co
.. 2	Minnie	B. bark	407	Black	Hongkong	Ballast	Turner and Co
.. 2	Wild Wave	B. sch	160	James	Nagasaki	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 2	Eliza Mary	B. sch	127	Graham	Yokohama	Sun., etc	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 2	Fire Queen	A. str	1123	Johnson	H'kow & Ports		Reid and Co
.. 2	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opl., etc	Russell and Co
.. 3	Moyune	A. str.	1206	Johnson	H'kow & P'ts	General	Russell and Co
.. 3	Ozanam	Fr bk	377	Betaux	Cairo	Ballast	Frazar and Co
.. 3	Elliso	Du. bk	563	Grauneurt	Newchwang	do	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 3	Mona	B. str.	342	Bourn	Hongkong	C'ton, &c	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 3	Glenaros	B. ship	679	Bentham	Fuchau	Re-expt	Reid and Co
.. 3	Whampoa	B. str	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opium	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 3	Fire Dart	A. str	240	Banning	Ningpo	Opl., etc	Augustine Heard and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, AUGUST 5, 1865.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Anna	Aug 26	A. str	63		H. Fogg and Co	Laid up	
Re-Peep	Ju 14	Chi str	73	Cochran		Laid up	
Cadiz	Aug 1	B. str	481	Soames	Wm. Davison, for Agt		
Chusen	Jy 19	B. str.	480	Mooney	E. A. Reynolds		
Cricket	June 1	A. str	81			Laid up	
Enterprise		A. str	107		H. Fogg and Co	Laid up	
Faust		B. str.	30		Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Fei-ma		B. str	121	Buckland	Moses and Co	Laid up	
Fenella	July 15	B. str.	170	Randall	Nichol Latimer and Co		
Firefly					Chinese Government	Repairs	
Fuel-Yama	July 13	B. str	710	Dundas	Chapman, King and Co	Japan & Ports	5th prox
Gazzelle					John Sunley and Co		
Gerard	July 30	B. str.	401	Quirk	Smith, Kennedy and Co	H'kg & S'tow	5th inst
Greta		Pru str			Wm. Pustau and Co		
Island Queen	Jy 20	B. str	129	Burkett	F. R. Gamwell		
Kin-lin	Aug 1	B. str	270	Bramwell	Glover and Co		
Labourdonnais	Jy 31	Fr str	949	Pellisat	Messageries Imperiales		
Little Mary	May 21	B. str.			T. S. Smith		
Mercury	June 28	B. str.		Baynton	Reid and Co		
Novelty		B. str					
Pembroke	July 30	B. str	243	Johnson	Russell and Co		
Shanse	Aug 2	A. str.	1006	Perkins	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	6th inst
Singapore	July 28	B. str	742	Browne	Wm. Davison, for the Agent	Hongkong *	To-day
South Western	July 3	B. str.	110	Messeroy	Turner and Co		
Tantlee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Lowell	Russell and Co	Laid up	
Tyneemouth	July 14	B. str	157	Forster	Borneo Company Limited		
Viscount Canning	July 28	Sia str.	521	Sanson			
Vulcan	July 29	B. str.	130	Cooley	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Wan-Loong-Fei		B. str	43		Geo. Barnet and Co		
Willamette	Mar 20	Chi str.			Chinese Government		
Wusung	Jy 18	A. str.	160	Hellets	Master		

31 *Steamers.*] With Mails. *

HULKS.

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Alice	Nixon *	British barque	312	Nichol Latimer and Co
Berwick Walls	Barclay	(Floating Hospital)		
Bethel				
Kingsan		American ship		
Lady McNaughten	Weymouth	British ship	570	Geo. Barnet and Co
Louisa		British ship	90	T. R. Wheelock
Melbourne		British barque	594	Shaw, Brothers and Co
Ngapuhi		British ship	543	Harbor Master
Nimrod		British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs
Rosa				F. R. Gamwell
Samuel Stoddart				

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD," AUGUST 5, 1865.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1865.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last	Report	.....	32734.09	...	...	...	...	32734.09	479.05	...	3275.57	3019.14	5.27	426.12	732.73	1864.54	9802.42
Elizabeth Nicholson.	July 29	London	7866.89	...	...	...	..	7866.89	...	...	316.40	52.71	...	32.32	89.66	138.07	629.16
Golden Spur....	August 1	do.	5813.92	...	...	...	...	5813.92	...	...	15.50	10.40	...	...	4.57	6.95	37.22
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs.....	46414.90	...	...	...	...	46414.90	479.05	...	3611.27	3082.25	5.27	458.44	826.96	2009.56	10468.80

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Congou	Souchong	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last	Report	.....	2370.75	...	...	...	410.25	2781.00	...	160.64	...	115.71	..	...	...	...	276.35
Ying-tze-tei, ...	July 26th ..	Tient-in	363.38	...	...	...	...	363.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganges,.....	„ 30th ...	Hongkong	19.01	...	...	...	...	19.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs.....	2753.14	...	...	...	410.25	3163.39	...	160.64	...	115.71	...	...	...	..	276.35

UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	ongou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial	Gun Powder.	Total Green
Total as per last	Report.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1745.86	...	10833.69	2437.51	340.39	1437.52	2110.88	2190.19	21096.04
Surprise,..	July 24th,....	New York,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	225.57	...	1763.63	505.66	40.96	260.14	273.83	389.17	3458.96
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	....	1971.43	...	12597.32	2943.17	381.35	1697.66	2384.71	2579.36	24555.00

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw Bales	Raw Piculs	Thrown Bales	Thrown Piculs	Total Bales	Total Piculs	Japan Re-exports Bales	Japan Re-exports Piculs	Japan Transhipment Bales	Japan Transhipment Piculs	Coarse. Bls.	Coarse. Pls.	Refuse. Bales	Refuse. Piculs.	Cocoons. Bales	Cocoons. Piculs.
Total as per last	Report	.....	17757	14096.04	10	8.70	17767	14104.74	41	49.38	2034		.....		196	393.05	.....	
Elizabeth Nicolson.	July 29	London	.....		.....		.....		...	...	.....		.....		86	111.38	.....	
Ganges	„ 30	do.	385	307.85	.....		385	307.85	..	..	.....		.....		...	...	.....	
Golden Spur ...	Aug. 1	do.	20	16.02	.....		20	16.02	...	...	.....		.....		...	...	.....	
			18162	14419.91	10	8.70	18172	14428.61	41	49.38	2034		.....		282	504.43	.....	

HONGKONG.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw Bales	Raw Piculs	Thrown Bales	Thrown Piculs	Total Bales	Total Piculs	Japan Re-exports Bales	Japan Re-exports Piculs	Japan Transhipments Bales	Japan Transhipments Piculs	Coarse. Bls.	Coarse. Pls.	Refuse Bales	Refuse Piculs	Cocoons Bales	Cocoons Piculs
Aden	July 26	Hongkong..	34	27.20	.....		34	27.20	.....		.....		...		.....		.....	
			.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		...		.....		.....	
			.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		...		.....		.....	
			.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		...		.....		.....	

UNITED STATES.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw Bales	Raw Piculs	Thrown Bales	Thrown Piculs	Total Bales	Total Piculs	Japan. Re-exports Bales	Japan. Re-exports Piculs	Japan. Transhipments Bales	Japan. Transhipments Piculs	Coarse Bls.	Coarse Pls	Refuse Bales	Refuse Piculs	Cocoons Bales	Cocoons Piculs
Capreera, ...	July 13	New York.	80	63.86	....		80	63.86	....		....		..		....		....	
			.....		....		.....		....		....		..		....		....	
			.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		...		.....		.....	
			.....		....		.....		.....		....		..		.....		....	

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination	Raw. Bales	Raw. Piculs	Thrown. Bales	Thrown. Piculs	Total. Bales	Total. Piculs	Japan Re-exports Bales	Japan Re-exports Piculs	Japan Transhipments Bales	Japan Transhipments Piculs	Coarse Bls.	Coarse Pls	Refuse Bales	Refuse Piculs	Cocoons Bales	Cocoons Piculs
Total from	June 1st	.....	14	11.20	....		14	11.20	....		....		..	..	....		....	
					....				....		....		..	..	....		....	
			.....		....		.....		.....		....		..	..	....		.....	

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Raw Bales.	Raw Piculs	Thrown Bales	Thrown Piculs	Total Bales	Total Piculs	Japan. Re-exports Bales	Japan. Re-exports Piculs	Japan. Transhipment Bales	Japan. Transhipment Piculs	Coarse Bls	Coarse Pls.	Refuse Bales	Refuse Piculs	Cocoons Bls.	Cocoons Piculs
Total as per last	Report	.....	3804	3025.14	.....		3804	3025.14	84	64.91	359	....	8	13.74	.....		156.86	
Ganges	July 30	Marseilles	38	32.26	.....		38	32.26	.....		.....	....	....		.....		.....	
			.....		.....		.....		.....		....	....	....		....		....	
			3842	3057.40	.....		3842	3057.40	84	64.91	359		8	13.74			156.86	

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared	Great Britain. Export	Great Britain. Re-export	Great Britain. Transhipped	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export	Hongkong. Transhipped	Coast Ports. Export	Coast Ports. Re-export	Coast Ports. Transhipped	India. Export	India. Re-export	India. Transhipped	America. Export	America. Re-export	America. Transhipped	Total. Piculs.
Total as per last Report		...	...	...	887	...	...	2,440	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,437
Tapaing-nyo	July 28	...	...	...	227	...	...	590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	817
Tesso.....	... 28	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	1,255	...	...	3,030	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,595

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